LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Hamilton, from the committee of delegates from medical schools and colleges, to whom was referred the report of the special committee on medical colleges, re-ported the following preamble and resolution:

tions were passed; after which several gentlemen claimed the floor, but the president decided that the reports

without reading.

Dr. Foster Jenkins, of New York, read a report on the spontaneous umbilical hemorrhage of the newly born; which was read and referred to the committee on publi-

Dr. S. M. Bomis, of Kentucky, read an able and learn ed report on the "influence of marriages of consanguinity upon offspring," from which we extract the following

I set, however, that my researches give me authority to say, that over ten per cent of the deaf and dumb, and over per cent of the blind, and near fifteen per cent of the aliotic in our State institutions for subjects of the defects, are the offspring of kindred parents. Aside from the facts which I have gained by coresponding with gentlemen who have given close attention to these points a cargina but perfectly better. ponding with gentlemen who have given close attention to these points, a curious but perfectly legitimate process of computation confirms me in the opinion that those estimates are very nearly correct. The classes C. D. E. F. G give 787 marriages of cousins, 246 of which have given issue to deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane children. Admitting the same ratio to prevail, the Ohio report, which contains 157 marriages of cousins, followed by deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane offspring, would indicate the the existence of 332 other marriages of cousins in the same population not followed by such defects. The counties whigh furnish this 151 marriages, as above, and are supposed to comprise in their limits 332 unreported marriages, making a total of 483, contained in 1850 a population of 1,528,238. If the same ratio be supposed to exist throughout the Union there would be found to

population of 1,528,238. If the same ratio be supposed to exist throughout the Union there would be found to the twenty millions of white inhabitants six thousand three hundred and twenty-one marriages of cousins, giving birth to 3,909 deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and in same children, distributed as follows:

ren of cousins. 14,257 idiotic, of whom 1,844, or 12.93 per cent., ar hildren of cousins.

14,972 insane, of whom 299, or 01.9 per cent., are hildren of cousins.

children of cousins.

I invite the attention of gentlemen of this association to this calculation of probabilities either to confute or confirm it by any facts in their possession.

A very cursory examination of the tables of my report will suffice to show that pariyazus with the increment of the same blood the sum of defects of offspring is likewise increased. Classes D and G present exceptions to this rule. As it regards D, the supposed reason for this deviation has been already stated, namely: that its mortality list is so large; while class G presents so few observations as to satisfy us that they attracted notice solely because of their unfavorable results. as to satisfy us that they attract their unfavorable results.

Dr. John L. Atlee, from the committee appointed at the sanual meeting at Richmond in May, 1852, to pro-cure a stone with a suitable inscription to be inserted in the washington national monument, made a final report. It stated that Mr. Haldy, a marble mason of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, had in his employment a young man, Mr. J. Augustus Beck, a native of Litiz, Pennsylvania, had in his employment a young man, Mr. J. Augustus Beck, a native of Litiz, Pennsylvania, had in his employment a young man, Mr. J. Augustus Beck, a native of Litiz, Pennsylvania, had been supported by the control of th vania, who had given unmistakable evidence of genius as a sculptor. At the suggestion of the late lamented br. A. L. Pierson, of Salem, Massachusetts, (made at the seting in New York just ten days before his death,) the meeting in New York just ten days before his death,) the design of the celebrated painting of Girodet-Tricoson, representing Hippocrates refusing the presents of the Persian King, Artaxerxes, and his invitation to leave Greece, and reside and practice among her enemics, was selected. This was sculptured upon a block of Vermont marble, with the motto, "Vincet Amor Patrice," and the stone is now at the monument grounds. The entire expense was \$1,000, of which one-half was paid to the young artist. The amount contributed by members individually was \$501.30; the balance was voted from the treasury of the tociety. Accommon the report was a letter from the tociety. Accompanying the report was a letter from the scretary of the Washington National Monument Asso-ciation, and a resolution of thanks to the milroad companies by whose liberality the stone was brought from lancaster to Washington free of charge. The report was accepted, and the resolution was passed.

REPORT ON THE PUNCTIONS OF THE CEREBELL

Dr. Palmer, of Buffalo, read a report, made by Dr. E. Andrews, of Chicago, Illinois, on the "functions of different portions of the cerebellum," of which the following

s an abbreviated report:
The cerebellum is divisible into three lobes, one media:

and two lateral.

The muscular system of most animals is divisible into two groups, vix: those which act upon the anterior extendities and the adjacent parts of the trunk, and those which move the posterior extremities and the corresponding portion of the trunk.

The report shows that there is a direct ratio between the strength and bulk of the anterior group of muscles and the size of the median lobe of the cerebellum.

Also that the lateral lobes manifest a double ratio, hair size being as the strength of the posterior group of muscles, and also as the size of the hemisphere of the secesion.

art of it having some relation to mental power, whose to office, but with him a great principle

Dr. Edwards, from the committee of nomination, fered the following list of committees for the ensu-year, which was accepted, and the committees w

Dr. Edwards also reported from the committee of no

Dr. Edwards also reported from the committee of nomination the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appninted by the chair to wait on the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully to request the restoration of Dr. M. J. Bailey, as inspector of drugs and medicines for the port of New York.

Dr. Edwards, in an elaborate and eloquent argument, urged the adoption of this resolution. He considered the law regulating the inspection of drugs and medicines an important law. Its paternity could be clearly traced to the action of this association in Baltimore. He had urged its adoption at that time; he had taken it from there into Congress, and he had received upwards of nine hundred letters, advising, instructing, and adding him. He had succeeded, and he felt that in so doing he had performed a great work. In obtaining the passage of the act, he had been seconded by Dr. Bailey, who had for years been an inspector of drugs, with a view of ascertaining their commercial value, for the custom-house, and had discovered that two-thirds of the drugs and medicines imported red that two-thirds of the drugs and medicines import were adulterated, some of them grossly adulterated.

After the passage of the act, Dr. Bailey was very properly appointed, and had given the most perfect satisfaction to the colleges of pharmacy, to practitioners, to all con-

Yet after filling the office acceptably, Dr. Bailey had been removed. There was no paper on file against his agualifications, against his fitness, against his ability; but he had been appointed upon the recommendation of four New York gentlemen. To show the strength of this recommendation, he would name one of these gentlemen. Isaiah Rynders! [Langhter.] Such was the authority upon which Dr. Bailey was removed.

Now, he did not intend to quietly see a gentleman so companie condition of the Bailey is put one side upon

was connected, and, feeling for it the love of a parent to a child, he would prefer seeing it abolished to seeing it

committees as recommended; which was carried.

Dr. Tyler said that there was no member of the medical profession in the country who felt more indebted than himself to Dr. Edwards for his agency in procuring the passage of the law for the inspection medicines. [Applause.] It was unnecessary to say a word in regard to the benefit which has resulted from the passage of that law, nor did he wish to be misunderstood in his opposition to the resolution. But when it was proposed to appoint a committee to wait upon an executive officer of government, and dictate to him, he felt that it would be turning aside from the purposes for which this

association was organized.

The gentleman who introduced the resolution had said that Dr. Bailey would not have turned from his la-baratory to elect a President. He commended him for it. But he would not have this association leave its noble sphere of action to have this association leave its noble sphere of action to approve or to denounce an appointment avowedly made upon political grounds. [Applause.] If the association leaves the field for which it was organized, and in which it has steadily labored for eleven years, he felt confident that it would result in no good; it might result in injury. He had not anticipated this action. He had given the subject no consideration; but it struck him as directly in opposition to the prosperity and the popularity of the association, and he asked gentlemen to pause ere they voted for the resolution. Dr. Bolton, of Virginia, urged the adoption of the res-

the populating one association, and no saccid gordineme lo pause or the secondary world or the resolution.

De Robton, of Viginia, urged the adoption of the resolution of the

Edwards.

Dr. Bachelder teatified to the qualifications of Dr. Bailey, whom he had known from his pupillage.

Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, hoped that the resolution would not pass. If it did, he would sak to have a gentleman at Philadelphia removed. Boston members will do the same, and this association will be wholly occupied

Dr. Wood, of New York, said that he rose from a sense of duty, and frankly confessed that he should vote contrary to his personal predilections, which were in favor of Dr. Bailey. [Applause.] But an endorsement of him would he a bud precedent. If we are to make ourselves judges of any individual, we must make ourselves judges of all individuals. If we sit in judgment on the gentleman now holding this office, we shall gradually sink into political partisanship, and lose our present high position. He could not consent to sanction the public action of the association attenues his another was described. of the association, although if a petition was drawn up for the reinstation of Dr. Balley he would be pleased to see it signed by every member present. In his individua

not been brought before the association at the subject in not been brought before the association at the recommendation of the delegation from New York, and moved that it be laid on the table.

The previous question was called and sustained. The previous question was called and sustained.

The resolution as amended was then carried by a vote of 79 ayes to 52 nocs.

*Resolved**, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to wait on the Hon. Howelf Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully to request the restoration of Dr. M. J. Bailey as inspector of drugs and medicines for the port of New York—at the same time disclaiming all political considerations.

Dr. Bohrer, of Georgetown, chairman of the commit-tee on special medical essays, stated that they had not had time to read, much less consider, the papers placed in their hands.

On motion, the committee on special medical essays was instructed to hand such papers as they deemed worthy to

Instructed to hand such papers as they deemed worthy to the committee on publication.

The president announced, as a special committee to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury, Drs. Arnold of Georgia, Atkins of Virgiula, Backley of New York, Hayes of Pennsylvania, Smith of New Jersey, McPhee-ters of Missouri, Hargraves of Alabama, Ritcher of Mich-igan, and Hocker of New York.

On motion, Dr. Edwards was added to the committee

as chairman. He declined, giving personal reasons as an excuse, but the committee refused to receive it, and he was accordingly chosen.

A gentleman stated that he, with several friends, had yoted for the resolution with the sole intention of moving its reconsideration.

ts reconsideration.

Dr. Grant, of New Jersey, presented a complaint made

Dr. Grant, of New Jersey, presented a complaint made by the Newark Medical Society against the Medical In-stitute of New York, for a violation of the ethics of the profession. Dr. Edwards presented a similar complaint, and Dr. Oakley a complaint from the Union and Essex county medical societies. They were received and re-ferred.

Dr. Sutton, of Kentucky, moved that Dr. Jarvis, of

Massachusetts, have further time to report on a uniform system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and that a committee be appointed to urge upon the cen-sus bureau of 1860 the importance of having a physician attached to it to collect vital statistics.

Dr. Kyle, of Ohio, proposed an amendment to the con br. Kyle, of Ohio, proposed an amendment to the constitution by which no person can sit as a member or a delegate at meetings of this association who is not a graduate of a recognised medical college. Laid over for one year, under the rules.

Dr. L. A. Smith presented resolutions of the New Jer-

bted say Medical Society, praying for such changes of the con-ring stitution as would establish a board of census in every and judicial circuit of the Supreme Court, who should examine and grant diplomas to all proper members of this association. Laid over for one year, under the rules.

Dr. Humphries, of Indiana, presented a resolution praying for an interchange of transactions of State and

praying for an interchange of transactions of State and county societies; which was adopted.

Dr. Boyle, chairman of the committee of arrangements presented the names of Professor Swallow, of Missouri and Professor Mittag, as "members by invitation," and

they were elected.

An invitation from Professor Bache to visit the Cons

Survey bureaux, on Capitol Hill, was read, accepted, and a vote of thanks for the courtesy was passed. Dr. Gibbs, of South Carolina, moved that Professor Henry be requested to favor the association with his

Henry be requested to favor the association with his views on meteorology at such time during the session as he may select: carried unanimously.

Dr. Campbell, of Georgia, moved that the secretary place on record an expression of the regret with which the society has learned the death of Drs. C. R. Walton, S. W. Granton, Macshall Hall, T. Y. Simmons, Mitchell, and other members deceased since the last annual sessions.

Dr. Dunbar claimed the floor, and urged the reconsideration of the vote appointing a committee to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury, and solicit the reinstation of Dr. Bailey.

Dr. Payne, of Virginia, opposed the reconsideration.

Dr. Tyler advocated it, and asked if the association was formed to wait on executive officers, and to dictate to them who they shall remove, and who they shall appoint. Many gentlemen around him, he was assured, had voted for the resolution without due reflectior, and he trusted with confidence in their sober second thought. [Applause.] The press and the profession, he felt confident, would denounce this association if it entered into the wide field of politics. It was instituted to promote the great course of science, not to join issue with government. [Applause.]

Dr. Morgan also advocated a reconsideration. He was not a partisan. Although he resides in Washington, he has no personal acquaintance with the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, but he was confident that they would not have made the change without good reason, and it was not the mission of the resides in the secretary of the Treasury, but he was confident that they would not have made the change without good reason, and it was not the mission of the residual to the profession of the residual to the secretary of the profession of the secretary of the mission of the secretary in the profession of the secretary of the profession of the profession of the professio

and it was not the mission of this association to criticise or to attempt to change their views.

Dr. Palmer, after stating how little regard he had for the opinions of the press, inquired as to the present incumbent of the office. Is he capable?

Dr. Watson, of New York, said that Dr. Balley had had his circulars out since his "rotation," and the subject had been twice before the Academy of Medicine, who have ignored it.

Dr. Barris, of Excellent said that he processed in the subject had been twice before the Academy of Medicine, who

Dr. Burns, of Brooklyn, said that he was not a politi

been twice before the New York Arademy of Medicine and twice been voted down. The present incumbent whom it is sought to oust, is a German by hirth- an pean language they may be sent, and he makes his own analyses, which it is reported the ex-inspector did not do.

After some "parliamentary" skirmishing, it was decided to reconsider by a vote of 51 syes to 52 noes. And, on motion, the subject was then indefinitely postponed.

The association then took a recess of two hours, for din-

The association was called to order at five o'clock, p m., by Dr. Sutton, one of the vice presidents, who took the chair.

The amendments to the constitution, proposed at the unual meeting at Nashville, had been made the "special order." They were

order." They were

1st. Amend the third article of the constitution, in relation to meetings, by "inserting after the words "first Tuesday in May," the words "or the first Tuesday in June;" and also inserting after the words "shall be determined," the words "with the time of meeting." 2d. In article 2, omit the words "medical colleges," and also the words "the ficulty of every regular constituted medical college, or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates."

Each amendment was separately discussed, and each was lost by a large vote. An amendment proposed at Philadelphia in 1856 providing for the establishment of a permanent secretaryship was lost by a vote of 50 aves

talement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1866, exclusive of trust hunds.

18,104,915 74

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